

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2559.

## CROWDED HOUSE HEARD THE OPERA LAST EVENING

**Carmen as Presented by Local Amateurs Was a Brilliant Success.**

The expectations of many weeks of patient effort and careful training were realized last night when the curtain fell on the first act of Carmen. It was a trying ordeal even with such a singer as Annis Montague Turner at the head of the direction, for an amateur chorus, amateur singers and an amateur orchestra, or practically so, to attempt Bizet's masterpiece, but the results justified the ambition and Honolulu's musical cult may feel justly proud of their productive genius.

Carmen with its wonderful harmonic tone pictures of southern romance, glowing with the ardent passions of love, jealousy and revenge, the dominant notes of the story, and revealing in Bizet's brilliant chords the virile, tempestuous life of sunny Spain, olive complexion, flashing knives and still more brightly flashing eyes, smugglers in the fiery mountain passes, scarlet-cloaked, toreadors in the sunlit blood stained ring, gallant soldiers, flirting girls, all these in Carmen are told as clearly by Bizet's melodic score as they are depicted by the dramatic action of the singers, and present obstacles not lightly to be attempted.

The orchestra intent on its own difficulties in interpreting the musical wealth of Carmen's music, lends little or no aid to the uncertain singer and the successful combination of stage and orchestra last night bestows, in view of these difficulties, absent in the lighter operas, more laurels to Annis Montague Turner, Director Jocher and their assistants on the stage or in the orchestra, and commends the ambition, patience and true love of music that accepted the task and brought it to last night's success.

And with the triumph of the musicians, the dramatic and scenic effects should not be forgotten. While the ease of the trained artist was not apparent, much of the dramatic pose and gesture was forceful and effective, due to the hard work of W. D. Adams, while the spectacular effects of the bright, correct costumes and the special scenery by Sharp added much to the pleasure of the performance.

The opening overture was rendered in excellent style and the confidence thus established grew as the opera progressed. The chorus is eminently to be commended being well balanced and powerful. Their best work was exhibited perhaps in the smugglers' choruses of the third act.

Annis Montague Turner as Carmen added a distinct picture to the characters she has been seen in locally. Investing the character with an original interpretation, her vivacity and dramatic force in the more forceful passages was markedly appreciated. She was essentially the dominant note of the opera, her individuality stamping the entire performance. Her voice seems to have lost none of its charm and power and numerous floral tributes testified the admiration of friends. Aside from her individual work, necessarily in the foremost place of the production, her skilful training and musical influence was apparent in principals and chorus throughout the production.

One of the most pleasing features of the presentation was the singing and personality of Miss Alice Campbell as Micaela. Her brunette beauty well suited the role while she invested the character with the modest timidity of a village girl emboldened by love to heroic enterprise. Her singing is perhaps best expressed in the one word that was prominent on the lips of her auditors "sweet." Every note leaves her throat as clearly true and flute-like as the roundelay of a young throster. Her every appearance was eagerly awaited and she received an ovation of flowers and plaudits. Mrs. Phillip Frear and Miss Stella Love as the Gypsy friends of Carmen sang and played their roles

with full appreciation of their possibilities and much natural vivacity.

Robert White in the difficult role of Don Jose deserves much credit for his ambitious efforts. The part calls for much histrionic as well as musical ability and Mr. White essayed these difficulties with an ambition that overcame many of them. His personality was pleasing, his acting in the more strenuous passages effective and his vocalization improved steadily as the opera progressed.

Lot Kaulukou, as the "Toreador," was the hero of the evening. His acting was free and forceful, his gestures graceful and untrammelled while his rendition of the famous "Toreador" song in the second act, in which he was ably backed by the way by the chorus, brought him salvos of applause, more flowers than those distributed to an outgoing steamer and a reception as genuine and sustained as any actual matador bowed to in a Spanish bullring. His voice is powerful and pleasing and he has become a decided factor in Honolulu's musical and dramatic circles.

The cast throughout were fully capable. Guy Livingston and Raymond Brown as the smugglers not only sang well but showed spontaneous comedy that was never forced and which agreeably leavened the scenes they appeared in. W. D. Adams, who is responsible for the excellent stage settings and the supervision of the dramatic end of the production, presented a handsome appearance as Captain Zuniga, playing the part with the ease of a professional. Arthur Mackintosh furnished some delightful little passages of comedy as the innkeeper, Pastera. He was decidedly original and quite a factor of the play. The only other speaking part was essayed by Mr. Boyd who delivered a line in the second act with unctious and under the successive disguises of some turbulent whisks, an eyeglass, a peon's hat and brilliant sash, and some lace ruffles led the spearmen and the smugglers and gallantly impersonated sundry Spanish hidalgos. The chorus, aside from their effective singing, were throughout well drilled and full of the spirit of their parts.

A happy idea was shown in the introduction of a boys' regiment and chorus in which many clever children, boys and girls alike clad in the masculine garb of tattered urchins of Seville, drilled and sang with precocious cleverness. Three dainty little dancers of Mrs. Gunn's class, Mesdemoiselles Alice Brickwood, Henrietta Smith and Sybil McInerney danced very prettily a fandango with clicking castanets as a prelude and accompaniment to an aria of Carmen's.

Mr. Jocher and his orchestra deserve all the commendatory comments that were freely bestowed upon them and the whole performance redounded greatly to the credit of Mrs. Annis Montague Turner in her successful efforts to keep matters musical alive in Honolulu. Her work is always appreciated here as it deserves, both individually and as a trainer of the amateur musicians of the city, the instigator of their ambitions and producer of well appreciated entertainments.

A feature of the production proved to be the rich and correct costuming of the piece. The dresses of those who called for richness were sumptuous, Mrs. Turner's dresses were revelations of stage wardrobe. Her brunette makeup was a surprise to many of her friends though of course a necessity to the role. Her true knowledge of operatic art showed itself in the dramatic culmination of the last act, where her skilfully reserved force and graceful death fall reached the apex of her success.

The house was packed with a brilliant audience who remained interestedly appreciative until the dramatically rendered death of Carmen and the strong finale. Cars were in attendance at the close which came within a few minutes of the time announced for carriages to be in readiness. With the benefit of last night's performance Saturday's presentation should bring forth an even smoother production, and perhaps a somewhat earlier moment of dismissal. The house is practically sold for that performance.

ALLAN DUNN.

## PROCEEDINGS TO REVOKE FIDELITY CO.'S CHARTER

**Deputy Insurance Commissioner Smithies Charges the Company With Making False and Fraudulent Statements.**

George E. Smithies, Deputy Insurance Commissioner, through the Attorney General's Department has brought a suit against the Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, to revoke its charter for reasons set forth at length in the complaint. The main ground is that the company is not possessed of the amount of capital paid up required by law to do insurance business in this Territory. To show such impotent condition of the Fidelity Insurance Company, Mr. Smithies produces figures he obtained by investigating its affairs. He charges the company with making false and fraudulent statements of its financial standing. The following extracts from the complaint, with sub-headings added, need no explanation:

### NATURE OF COMPANY.

That at all times herein mentioned The Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, was and still is a joint stock company, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, having its principal place of business at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

That among the purposes for which the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, was organized were the following: To insure and issue bonds guaranteeing the fidelity of public officials and employees, officers and employees of banks, corporations and business houses holding positions of trust and pecuniary responsibility; to act as surety on bonds required in court proceedings; to insure and issue policies for employers' liability, elevator, plate glass, accident, fire, life, marine and all kinds of insurance of every description; and to guarantee and insure the title and titles of real estate.

That on the 1st day of October, 1903, the authorized capital stock of the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, was the sum of \$200,000.00.

### CAPITAL REQUIRED.

That under Sec. 7 of Act 69 of the Session Laws of 1903 it is unlawful for any insurance company, or corporation, organized under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, prior to the 1st day of October, 1903, to transact the business of insurance, or issue a policy of insurance without first having a subscribed capital of not less than \$100,000.00, of which \$50,000.00 thereof must have been paid in cash.

That said statement purporting to represent the assets and liabilities of the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, so filed with your affiant, as aforesaid, represented that said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, had a subscribed capital stock of \$200,000.00, of which \$75,000.00 thereof had been paid in cash.

### FRAUDULENT STATEMENT.

That between the 9th and the 19th days of November, 1903, affiant made an examination of the affairs of the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, for the purpose of ascertaining if the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, relating to the payment of the capital of said company had been complied with, and that upon such examination affiant ascertained that said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, did not have on said 3rd day of October, 1903, nor at any time up to said 19th day of November, 1903, a paid up cash capital of \$75,000.00, and that the statement so filed by the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, with affiant, as aforesaid, on the 3rd day of October, 1903, wherein and whereby it was represented to affiant that the Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, had the sum of \$75,000.00 of its capital stock paid in cash was false, fraudulent and untrue; and upon information and belief affiant states that of said sum only \$100.00 thereof was paid in cash.

### FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

That the balance of said \$75,000.00, to wit, the sum of \$74,900.00 so represented to have been paid in cash (with the exception of \$65.85 thereof, which affiant is unable to account for and therefore states on information and belief was not paid in at all) was paid in as follows, to wit: 1. By transfer of real estate to said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, falsely and fraudulently represented in and by said statement so filed with affiant as aforesaid, to be of the value of \$69,412.50, but upon which there was a mortgage indebtedness of \$15,000.00; 2. By transfer to said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, of furniture and fixtures falsely and fraudulently represented in and by said statement so filed with your affiant as aforesaid, to be of the value of \$800.00; 3. By transfer to said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, of stocks consisting of 300 paid up shares of the Honolulu Investment Company, Limited, falsely and fraudulently represented in and by said statements, so filed with your affiant as aforesaid, to be of the value of \$24,000.00; 4. By transfer to said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, of office furniture and supplies represented in and by said statement to be of the value of \$121.65—all represented to be of the aggregate

value of \$79,334.15.

### REAL VALUES SHOWN.

That affiant is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief states the fact to be that paid-up capital stock to the amount of \$75,000.00 was issued by said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, in exchange for the transfers of property above mentioned.

That in truth and in fact said real estate last above mentioned, exclusive of mortgage indebtedness, was, on said 3rd day of October, 1903, and on said 19th day of November, 1903, and up to the 19th day of January, 1904, only of the value of \$34,728.00; and that in truth and in fact said furniture and fixtures on said several dates last above mentioned were only of the value of \$500.00, and that in truth and in fact said 300 shares of stock of the Honolulu Investment Company, Limited, were on said several dates last above mentioned only of the value of \$1650.00.

### ASSETS AND CAPITAL.

That in and by said statement so filed with your affiant on said 3rd day of October, 1903, said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, falsely and fraudulently represented to your affiant that its assets amounted to the sum of \$119,412.38, subject only to an indebtedness of \$15,000.00; but that in truth and in fact said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, did not have on the 3rd day of October, 1903, nor up to the 19th day of January, 1904, exclusive of the indebtedness aforesaid and exclusive of the unpaid subscriptions to its capital stock, assets in excess of \$38,456.83.

That on the 3rd day of October, 1903, and on the 19th day of November, 1903, said Fidelity Insurance Company did not have a paid-up capital exceeding in value the sum of \$38,456.83.

### IMPAIRMENT OF CAPITAL.

That on said 3rd day of October, 1903, and on said 19th day of November, 1903, said paid-up capital so represented to be of the value of \$75,000.00 did not exceed in value the sum of \$38,456.83; and was impaired in the sum of \$11,043.17; and was further on said 3rd day of October, 1903, and on said 19th day of November, 1903, impaired in the sum of \$11,544.17 below the amount required by law before said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, would be authorized to transact the business of insurance in the Territory of Hawaii.

That on the 19th day of November, 1903, affiant notified said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, of such impairment of its capital and further notified said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, to make good such impairment up to the amount required by law, to wit: up to the sum of \$50,000.00.

### FAILED TO MAKE GOOD.

That from said 19th day of November, 1903, up to and including the 17th day of January, 1904, said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, failed and neglected to make good such impairment up to the amount required by law, and that on the 18th day of January, 1904, affiant, as Deputy Insurance Commissioner, revoked the license of authority to transact the business of insurance in this Territory of said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited.

### OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS.

Affiant is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief states that prior to the 3rd day of October, 1903, and from said 3rd day of October, 1903, up to said 18th day of January, 1904, said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, has issued policies of insurance and acted as surety on bonds pursuant to the objects for which said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, was organized, and that there are now outstanding many policies of insurance so issued by said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, and that said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, is now liable upon many bonds so executed by it as surety.

### ITS EXISTENCE FORFEITED.

Affiant further states that by reason of the foregoing the Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has forfeited its right to exist as a joint stock company.

Wherefore, affiant, as Deputy Insurance Commissioner, of the Territory of Hawaii, asks that the charter of said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, be revoked, and that a receiver be appointed to wind up its affairs.

## RUSSIAN TROOPS MOVE INTO KOREA FROM THE LINE

**The Czar's Answer Will Be Courteous But Will Not Concede China's Integrity.**

**Thibetans Warn the British Off and May Attack Their Camp—Large Fire in Yucatan. Riots in Cuba and Morocco.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKYO, Jan. 29.—Russian troops have moved into the interior of Korea from the frontier.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 29.—Preparations for war continue. Three regiments have gone to the Yalu.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is understood that Russia's reply is courteous but that she refuses in uncompromising terms to insert



Count Lamsdorf.



Field Marshal Yamagata.

in the proposed treaty a guarantee of the independence and integrity of China.

TOKYO, Japan, Jan. 28.—Preparations for war continue throughout all departments of the Japanese Government. Conferences of prominent financiers of the country are being held to determine upon the financial program of the country in event of war.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Jan. 28.—The Russian Council of State is devoting earnest consideration to the reply to Japan. It is believed the note will be ready for dispatch Saturday.

Russia's attitude will be pacific though no assurance is given that the demands of Japan will be granted.

PARIS, France, Jan. 28.—The leading officials of the French Government assert that a diplomatic adjustment of Far Eastern differences is still possible.

### THIBETANS MAY ATTACK.

CHUMBI, Jan. 29.—The Lamas of Thibet have warned the British expedition not to proceed further. The Thibetans are getting reinforcements and are expected to attack the British camp at Tunas.

### COTTON FOR JAPAN.

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 29.—Yesterday 3600 bales of cotton were shipped to Japan.

### RIOTS IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, Jan. 29.—An attempt by the Government to force the circulation of unpopular coin has caused serious riots.

### KILLED BY MOBS.

CIENFUEGOS, Cuba, Jan. 29.—In an election riot here one man was killed and four seriously wounded.

### FIRE AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 29.—The Park street school has been burned.

### BIG FIRE IN YUCATAN.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 29.—Two million dollars' worth of damage has been done by a fire at Progreso, Yucatan.

### SNOW IN MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 28.—Thirteen inches of snow fell in Jackson and surrounding country today. This extraordinary weather for this section has caused intense suffering among the poor.

### PROPELLER WAS BROKEN.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 28.—The passenger steamer Zaolin, for which fears were entertained, has arrived at Juneau. The steamer encountered a severe storm in which her propeller was broken.

### JAPAN BUYING CATTLE.

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 28.—Agents of the Japanese Government in Manila are buying up cattle in large numbers.